nounted to 2,680 francs (8500); in February they were increased to 3,060 francs (8600); in March to 4,486 francs (8900); and in April to 6,000 francs (\$1,200), and the business continues to increase in the same ratio. With one excep-tion all the goods of the Association are sold at tion all the goods of the Association are sold at a reduction of about twenty per cent. from the "established" prices. This exception is salt, which being furnished free from plaster of Paris, chalk, or other deleterious mixtures, is necessarily sold at a higher price than at more "respectable" stores. Every article procured at the Association is the best of its kind. No dilution, or mixture with fereign, substances, in fine no

Association is the best of its kind. No dilution, or mixture with fereign substances; in fine, no one of the recognized tricks of trade is allowed. Everything is fair and above board.

Not only is the salt free from plaster, but the sugar is innocent of sand, the coff-e of chicory, the tea of fines-herbes, the wine of logwood, and the colored of the salt salt salts. This recognizes the tea of horseless, the wine of logwood, and the salesmen of "soft-sawder." This peculiari-ty is not only claimed by the Association Generals des Familles but conceded to it by the communi-ty. The chief objections made to the Association by the world are that they interfere with the legitimate course of trade and undermine the equally legitimate principles of society; and truth to say, these objections are well founded.
Whether this is an evil or not depends upon whether the "legitimate course" in the one instance and the "legitimate course in the one in-stance and the "legitimate principles" in the other cenduce to the weifare of mankind; and that, again, depends semicohat upon the whole-someness of adulterated tool, the moral advantages of swindling, and whether

"the pleasure is as great In being cheated as to cheat." The Association in reference, like nearly every other Association fraternable, is chiefly composed of the Poor, who are the principal victims of the old system. The ouvrier who with difficulty earns his two francs a day; the ouvriere who, with even more difficulty, carns her one franc a day; are cheated, under the recognized usages of trade, at every turn. Forced to buy in small quantities and at low rates, they are defrauded in the weight, measure, quality and price. There are exceptions to this rule, but they are too few to weaken it. The general fact is a real-content. eaken it. The general fact is as notorious is disgraceful; so that an Organization o to weaken it. the People which seeks to remedy such a state of things is demanded by the "first law of Na ture." The Rich can afford to be swindled; they can afford to retaliste even, and to reciprocate, for that matter; but the Poor cannot; retaliation would begin their roin, and reciprocity (in swindling) accomplish it. Their only safety, then, is in Union and Honesty. If the Upper Ten in Paris wish magnificent stores and lordly tradespeople; if they can tolerate a system of alternate bullying and cringing; if they are direrted with seeing "fine young men" bowing and wriggling behind the counter like as many Chinese mannikins; if they are fond of puffing and parading, and have a penchant for great bar-gains and unheard of sacrifices—for buyings-up at auction and sellings off at cost : why let their at auction and sellings off at cost; why let their uppish tastes be indulged in. But if the less Lower Million are so puor or so unfortunate as to have no relish for such things, why do let them choose a system more agreeable to them. This, at any rate, they have done, and on the

whole have found it good.

There is an Association des Familles in Grenoble, which implies not only groceries but meats and vegetables; and, when required, supplies them cooked, dressed, and ready for the table.

them cooked, dressed, and ready for the table. In fact, some new Association is springing up every day. There are now over three hundred in Paris. The most namerous are Cooks and Hair dressers: the former, for reasons given in my last; the latter, (I suppese,) because it requires but little capital to procure the needful, scissors and hears' grease. Among other establishments, I observe those of Associated Bakers, Button-makers, Carpenters, Nail-makers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, Engravers, Clock-makers, Masons, Tailors, Corset-makers, (the fewer the better,) Brewers, (ditto.) Favoours, Druggists, Carriage-makers. Piano-manufacturers, and Washerwomen.

Washerwomen.

I do not think of any details unmentioned which would be interesting to you; but if, in my tour among the Associations of Paris, I find any whose features are distinctive enough to warrant me writing another letter, you shall re-Ceive it very soon.

I cannot conclude without repeating my tribute

to the character of the men who are engaged in such associations. This is not an age; certainly this is not a country, in which

"Men would be angels, angels would be gods." The moral standard of the community, as a whole, is low—much lower than in England or in nost parts of America. But if there are any men in France entitled to not only local, but supersal respect, it is those who are engaged in organizing and harmonizing her labor and capital. Their industry, patience and perseverance, are amazing. There is no trial, no annoyance, scarce a persecution, which they have not been subjected to, and yet they have never faltered. They feel that their principles are true—they know that the antagonist principles are false—and so far from being liable to the common charge of infidelity, they have that "faith" which "is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." If they lack faith in the existing religious organizations-as they certainly do-it should be borne in mind they certainly do—it should be borne in fund that, especially in France, those organizations are allied with all that is unjust and infamous in the world's history. One thing, at any rate, is certain, viz: that they exhibit a practical and devoted interest in human welfare. The asso-ciations which they have established are peace-ful institutions for the abolition of misery and

the promotion of happiness.

They have already relieved the distress of thousands in the wisest possible way-that is, by furnishing them the means of an honest and independent livelihood. In their general ap pearance and demeanor they remaind one of the ependent well-to-do and well-to-have done mechanics of America. As a general rule, the mechanics throughout Europe, not excepting " merry Eng-land," have about them an air of servility and wretchedness which, to an American, is most

Surely an enterprise which gives to the hardworking man something like a consciousness of his proper position in society, and enables him to maintain that position honorably, and to educate his children in a manner worthy of their high mission as laborers in the world's vineyard, count to be received with open hearts, and en-

THE GREAT EXHIBITION ... No. VII.

With the exception of occasional days on

LONDON, Friday, July 11.

Continued Examination of Russian Art. Correspondence of The Tribune

which, one knows not why, the attractive power of the Crystal Paince seems suddenly to lose two-thirds of its force, the tide of visitors sets in hitherward as strongly as ever. The motley throng that fills every part of the vast building is by no means the least curious and interesting portion of its contents; and many persons go there for no other purpose than to watch the ever-changing aspect of the human streams perpetually pouring through the aisles. Though many foreigners are to be met with, both in the Exhibition and out of it, yet the influx of visitors

ooking for lost children; artists sketching statues, and foreigners taking notes; stylish-looking people sprinkled in among the mass of humbler people sprinkled in among the mass of humbler exteriors, together with innumerable sappers in red, and police-men in dark blue. Such is the company whom we see, four days in the week, as we glance around us, in Prince Albert's great

And now, having found our way to Russia, we resume our examination of her works of Art and Artistic Industry. Upon the wall we notice a Artistic Industry. Upon the wall we holice a fine collection of plaster casts and medallions, while, upon a blue ground, of extreme delicacy and beauty, some of these very slightly relieved, have been bronzed over by electric action, presenting the effect of pictures in bronze; a series of medallions in gutta percha, imitating red clay,

cate windings of its countless arabesques.

With the exception of these superb objects just enumerated, and prompted mostly by Im-perial patronage, the general industry of Russia is very inadequately represented. A few optical and mathematical instruments, some tolerable cutlery; swords, poniards and yataghans; paper-hangings of very inferior quality; plates of glass for mirrors, and a plate of native gold; a piano,

of its contributions, which are, nevertheless among the most interesting in the Exhibition; and give abundant promise of the value and importance of the quota to be furnished by Russia, at some future period, to the great Working Con QUANTUM.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Friday, July 11, 1851.

THE BILL, AND THE PEOPLE.

"The moment that the Queen puts her ign-manual to it, that moment every Catholic in Ireland will feel himself released from his allegiance to the Queen and her Government,"said a respectable Roman Catholic Barrister to reason, he said: "All Christians act upon St. Peter's maxim-obey God rather than men. When the human and divine mandates conflict, we must obey the latter. We Catholics think, without the Priest, no religion,-none of the no ordained Bishop. But this bill prohibits all rescripts from the Pope, and all Bishops by the titles they have always, in uninterrupted succession, held, acting by his authority. It, therefore, virtually proscribes our religion. It binds us-under penalty-to be levied at the suit of any enemy, to be inflicted on our Bishops, to be guided by an act of Parliament,—not by the voice we listen to as the voice of God. We have no

is but fair to state that Lord John Russell said. had the Pope consented to designate his Bishops, the Bishops of the Roman Catholies in certain places, instead of designating them from the places themselves, as if the country was his to divide, and the people theirs to teach and rule them,—all legislation might have been avoided. And the said Pope, in his latest rescript for the building of a Cathedral of St. Peter's in London, to be always governed by a congregation of Italian secular priests founded at Rome, that the Roman spirit may always influence the same, designates Dr. Wiseman "Archbishop of West minster and Ordinary of London." I am merely giving you the judgment of the educated and in telligent Roman Catholics of this country, re garding the legislation that is in course of being adopted to withstand what the Pope has done and is doing. Of course the thoughts and feel-ings of the whole mass of the population are still more strongly indignant; for, as to Ireland, the Pope has always issued his Rescripts in the same strain, and they cannot see why he should not. For they, no more than the Pope, see no Ordinary, or Bishop, or Archbishop, except their

I think not. It is true the same gentleman gave me his version, or why the Government dared to venture upon such legislation for dared to venture upon such legislation-for though the Premier resisted the amendments that make the measure more stringently severe, he acquiesces in them; and you could not easily persuade a Roman Catholic, that he will not repice in his heart if the Lords shall season it still more highly before sending it down again. "England thinks," said be, "that because the "England thinks," said be, "that because the Catholics are now, by famine and emigration, reduced to five millions, she is safe in recom-mencing persecution and re-enacting penal laws. She is mistaken. Our 'Catholic Defense Association,' that will include every Catholic, clerical and lay, in Ireland, of any influence, is but a branch of a Great Catholic League; and all League will aid us in throwing off, with this enactment, every other that violates our perfect, civil and religious equality-and above all, that enormous wrong, the Church Establishment. Meantime, wait till you see the first prosecution

But I don't expect to see a prosecution. The But I don't expect to see a prosecution. The Rescripts will come; and the Ordinations go on as heretofore. The Bishops and Priests can trust one another,—as they did in times more perillons than these. And if some mischievous person,—some renegade Priest, for instance,—should offer his letters of Ordination in proof that the Bishop who ordained him, by the title he claimed, violated the law, a prosecution must be be with consent of the Attorney-General,—and he will hardly peril the peace of society, by authorizing a prosecution he would not undertake himself. All the effect I see likely to result—in Ireland—will be the preventing of bravadoing displays of vanity in such men as "John of Tuam,"—whose assumption of territorial titles was m,"-whose assumption of territorial littles was ore to taunt excitable Protestants than any thing else; and depriving the stilly sycophants of such men of the opportunity of be-plastering them with "His Grace of Juam," and "His Grace, the Frimate of all Ireland." And it will, also, give the shallow-brained Protestants an occasion of triumphing over such men in their turn.— Worst of all, it has already infused a spirit of bitter hatred into the whole Catholic community, of England, and her Church, and her Govern ment, and rule. In this respect, it is any thing but a dead letter; and had such a measure be-come law in '47, Priests and people would have felt and acted very differently in '48.

The more spiritaal concerns of this very influential body are not exactly within the scope of these letters, which aim at more humble and cartily things. But there were two things that excited public interest in its meeting in Beifast, where it is still in session while I write. In the first place, it was well known that in the choice of a moderator there would be an attempt to test the public feeling of the Presbyterian body on the subject of the Tenantright question, by putting one or more of those who had taken the lead in agriating that subject in nomination for that office. On the other hand, those who were opposed to the agriation itself, either from thinking the demands of the Lengue unreasonable and impracticable, or from their friendly intimacy with landords or agents whom they were unwilling to oppose or offend, or who objected, not so much to the principles at issue as to Ministers taking a prominent part in such discussions, either tunking them out of the province of their office, or because they must be an friendly cooperation with the priests whom they desired not to see in any kind of friendly sympathy or union with Presbyteriam ministers, were determined to do their utmost to prevent the apparent sanction of the body being given to the League by the appointment of one of its members to the Moderator's chair. There were several candidates, members of the League, nominated by different Synods, but all merced their claims in favor of Doctor Coulter of Gitnakirk near Belfast; and he was chosen by a very larse majority over Professor Wilson of Heirast, who is certainly the most popular of the Professors, and who, but for the public feeling on the subject of tenant-right, would have been chosen unanimously, as proof of the Assembly's homage to his work on Baptism published last year, in which he is believed by the Presbyterians of freland to have settled that question, and utterly demolished the work of the late Dr. Carson, which was regarded as the master-piece of the Baptists, and had been pronounce THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY aaster-pacce of the Baptists, and had been pro-ced unanswerable.

tees and the Assembly, and so they had to go into Chancery for a decisive interpretation.

It is impossible not to see that there was a good deal of Mancuvring, both in the majority of the Assembly who took part with the Belfast Professors who conducted the case for having the site of the College, the choice of the Professors, the course of studies, the laws and regulations, and the general government of the Institution all vested in the Assembly—the Trustees merely acting under them and carrying out their decisions, and the minority that would have all these matters left to the Trustees, and the Assembly merely to sanction their proceedings. Application had been made to Government for angmenting the endowment of the Assembly's Theological Professors and adding to their number, and it was successful,—so that there are now eight with 1250 per annum each. In return, the Government, having established one of the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, expected—and the Professors' party being powerful in the Assembly they had reason to expect—that no rival College should be established either in Belfast or elsewhere. Mrs. Magore's bequest was to be expended on buildings for the Theological Institute and Nurseries, Library, and the like, and the students were to attend Queen's College for Classical and Scientific Literature.

But the Trustees wished a complete and distinct

and Scientific Literature and Scientific Literature.

But the Trustees wished a complete and distinct College, Presbyterian in all its departments, exclusively under their own jurisdiction—the Assembly merely supplying it with students and taxing them merely supplying it with students and taxing them up and employing them when they became ministers. They fixed on Derry as the site 'framed' a creed to be subscribed by the Professors, to be a substitute for the Westminster Confession, which, as it omitted the discriminating points of Calvanism, and the parts bearing on the questions of Establishments and Church Government, would open the Chars to Episcopalians. Methodists, or Independents, and prepare the way for that reform of the Confession which the party of the Trustees aims at and claimed the sole party of the Trustees aims at , and claimed the sole power of making laws, regulating the course of studies, and exercising Government. The Master in Chancery—Mr. Brooke—after many

The Master in Chancery—Mr. Brooke—after many days pleading, decided that the site of the college should be in Derry, and that the framing of rules rested with the trustees, Mr. Dill, of Dublin, Dr. Brown, of Aghadey, and James Gibson, of Beitast, Barrister, but that the Assembly were to fix upon the creed of the Professors. The time of the Assembly was occupied with the two parties, justifying themselves, and criminating one another, and after many days debate, a resolution was adopted, "That until the Assembly shall have had submitted to them, the rules and regulations for the government and the rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the proposed college, and until it shall have been ascertained what amount of legitimate in recognizing the establishment of this college."— So the frustees may either submit,—or go on with their college without students,—or form a division or "New School" Assembly.

"New School" ASSEMBLY.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Dublin "Evening Post,"—" Northern Waig."
Bellast,—"Cork Examiner," and other papers that
devote their columns to the statistics and economies
of the country, declare the cross past, and the country considerent. Other papers are so taken up with
the diminished population—according to the census
returns, which make it six millions and a half, wherethe diminished population—according to the returns, which make it six millions and a half, whereas according to the ratio of preceding years it should have been ten millions—and the desolations, and crammed poor-houses which they designate "slaughter-houses,"—that they can write of nothing else. There is no doubt but the mortality—from the famine, disease, and landlord elearances—is unprecedented and the emigration to England. Scotland, the United States and the Colonies, equally so—and it is going on. But the lands purchased under the Englands procedured the England of the Colonies of the Colonies of the Colonies. it is going on. But the lands premises made and enter the Encumbered Estates Commission, on terms to enable their possessors to let them at rents corresponding with prices of produce, are beginning to be occupied, but the country country be redistributed into faims of suitable size, and at a remunerating rent, tenant-question is settled, fairly

ill the landlord-and-tenant-question is settled, that mid finally, by act of Parliament.

The Tenant League meets weekly—to keep alive be public attention to the matter, and prepare the inhabitants of the towns, to join heart and with the tountry people, in carrying the Tenant-right next ession of Parliament. It is hoped, also, that by the time there may be substantial agreement among that time there may be substantial agreement among all the friends of the farmer as to what the Parliamentary settlement on the subject should be. All accounts unite in declaring that never was there a move favorable season, or richer liarvest prospects, in those paris of the country where agricultural labors have been attended to.

in those parts of the country where agreemental actions bors have been attended to.

PROSELYTISM.

The south and west Provincial press is as much occuped with this subject as with the "Aggression" of the Government. All round the southern and western coast, the relief in the famine year and subsequent enes, sent from England and Scotland, and from Ulster, was combined with a system of Schools—both Sunday and daily, and Industrial. To these are now, and for some time past has been, added Bible distribution. Scripture reading, and Irish preaching. Both Episcopalians and Presbylerians boast of large congregations; and call for money to build churches. The Priests and the Roman Catholic Press accuse them of bribery—of unfairly tampering with the starving—of misapplying the funds which were sent for simple relief, as means of proscipting. The parsons and their press accuse the others of persecuting—say they left the people ignorant and idle—mow the young are taught and industrious, and their parents have yielded to conviction. There is not a town or district in which assaults and summenses are not of daily occurrence.

Telescopes.

P. S.—There is to be a great, aggregate meeting of the League, on the Banks of the Boyne next Mon-day, to piedge the North and South to united uncom-promising pursuit of the Irish Tenant-right.

Fugitive Slaves at the Grent Exhibition.

It is well known that there are at the present time in Great Britain a number of Fugitive Slaves, some of them of no mean celebrity as public speakers. Wm. Farmer, an English gentleman, gives, in the Boston Liberator, an account of a visit made by some of these graduates of the 'peculiar institution' to the World's Fair. We will gratify the curiosity of our readers by presenting a few ex-

tracts:

Fortunately we have, at the present moment, in the British Metropolis, some specimens of what were once American 'chattels personal,' in the persons of William and Ellen Craft, and Wm. W. Brown, and their friends resolved that they should be exhibited under the world's hage glass case, in order that the world might form its opinion of the alleged mental inferiority of the African race, and their finess or imfiness for freedom. A small party of anti-slavery friends was accordingly formed to accompany the fugilities through the Exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Eistlin, of Bristol, and a lady friend, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Webb, of Publis, and a son and daughter. Mr. McDonnell, (a most influential member of the Executive Committee of the National Reform Association) these ladies and gentlemen, together with myself, met at Mr. Thompson, Miss Thompson, and Miss Amelia Thompson, the Crafts and Brown proceeded theace to the Exhibition. Saturday was selected, as a day upon which the largest number of the arisisteracy and wenither classes attend the Chrystal Palace, and the company was, on this occasion, the most distinguished that had been gathered together within its wealthier classes attend the Chrystal Palace; and the company was on this occasion, the most distinguished that had been gathered together within its walls since its opening day. Some 15,000 mostly of the upper classes, were there congregated, including the Queen, Prince Albert and the royal children, the anti-shavery Euchess of Sutherland, they whom the fugnives were evidently most lavorably regarded, it to Duke of Wellington, the Bishops of Winchester and St. Asoph, a large number of peers, pecresses, members of Farliament, merchants and bankers, and accessments of the royal almost all paras of the world, members of Parliament, merchants and bankers, and distinguished men from almost all parts of the world, surpassing, in variety of tongue, character and costume, the description of the population of Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost—a season of which it is hoped the Great Exhibition will prove a type, in the copious outpouring of the holy spirit of brotherly union, and the consequent diffusion, throughout the world, of the suft-slavery gospel of good-will to all men. In addition to the American exhibitors, it so happened that the American visitors were particularly numerous, among whem the experienced eyes of ly numerous, among whom the experienced eyes of Brown and the Crafts enabled them to detect slave-

olders by dozens. Mr. McDonnell escorted Mrs. Craft and Mrs. Mr. McDonnell escorted Mrs. Craft and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson, at her own request, took the arm of Wm. Wells Brown, whose companion she elected to be for the day. Wm. Craft walked with Miss Amelia Thompson and myself. This arrangement was purposely made, in order that there might be no appearance of patromzing the fugitives, but that it might be shown that we restricted them as our equals, and honored them for their heroic escale from slavery.

rigitives, but that it might be shown that we regarded them as our equals, and honored them for their heroic escape from slavery.

Quite centrary to the feeling of ordinary visitors, the American department was the chief attraction. Upon arriving at Fowers's Greek Slave, our glorious and slavery friend Punch's "Virginia Slave" was produced. The comparison of the two soon drew a small crowd, including several Americans, around and near us. Atthough they refrained from any audible expression of feeling, the object of the comparison was evidently understood and keenly feit. It would not have been prudent in us to have chillenged, an gorde, anti-slavery discussion in the World's Convention, but everything that we could with propriety do was done to induce them to break stience upon the subject. We had no intention verbally of taking the initiative in such a discussion; we confined ourselves to speaking at them, in order that they might be led to speak to us; but our efforts were of no avail. The gauntiet which was unmistakcably thrown down by our party, the Americans were to wary to take up. We spoke among each eiter of the wrongs of the slave; it was in vain—We discoursed freely upon the iniquity of a professedly Christian Republic holding three millions of its population in cruel and degrading bondage; you might as well have preached to the winds. William Wells Brown took Punch's "Virginia Slave," and deposited it within the inclosure by the Greek

Slave, saying audibly, "As an American fugitive slave, I place this Virginia Slave by the side of the Greek Slave, as its most fitting companion."—
Not a word of reply or remonstrance from Yankee or Southerner. We had not, however, proceeded many steps from the place before the Virginia Slave was removed. We returned to the statue, and stood near the American by whom it had been taken up, to give him an opportunity of making any remarks he chose upon the matter. Whatever were his feelings, his policy was to keep his lips closed. We promenaded the exhibition between six and seven hours, and visited hearly every portion of the vast edifice. Among the thousands whom we met in our perambulations, who dreamed of any impropriety in a gentleman of character and standing, like Mr. McDonnell, walking arm-in-arm with a colored woman, or an elegant and accomplished young lady priety in a gentleman of character and standing, like Mr. McDonnell, walking arm-in-arm with a colored woman, or an elegant and accomplished young lady like Miss Thompson, becoming the promenading companion of a colored man! Did the English peers and peeresses! Not the most aristocratic among them. Did the representatives of any other country have their notions of propriety shocked by the matter! None but Americans. To see the arm of a beautiful English young lady passed through that of 'a nigger,' taking ices and other refreshments with him, upon terms of the most perfect equality, certainhim, upon terms of the most perfect equality, cer ly was enough to 'rile,' and evidently did rile slaveholders who beheld it, but there was no for it.

Slavery and the Capture of Washington City

Those who have attentively read the history of our last war with Great Britain, may have noted, that when the British in the Chesapeake evinced their intention of making a descent on either Baltimore or Washington, the President and his Cabinet ordered the regular force to be and his Calimet ordered the regular force to be stationed at the Patuxent for the protection of the former, and made requisition on Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for 10,000 militia for the delense of the latter, the number apportioned to Maryland being 6,000, and to Virginia, for some reason or other, but 2,000 men. And they may have further observed, that when the American forces with the control of t made, near Bladensburgh, their stand against the British, who had now shown their destina-tion to be the National Capital, the Virginia milita, though known, many days previous, to have been on their way, and within 50 miles of the scene of action, were most unaccountably absent, and so continued until our army, being unable, for want of numbers, to cope with the enemy, fell back toward Georgetown, when one Virginia regiment, not numbering, probably, over one-fourth of the required 2,000, for the first time reached the ground, but constituted both too small and too late an accession to be of any service in saving the Capitol from the vandal conflagration that followed.

In reading the history of this humiliating event,

we used to wonder, as have doubtless many others, where were the militia of the once gallant Old Dominion, that they did not fly, at the first alarm, to the defense of the menaced Capital, which stood so directly on her borders; and we were never able to find any solution to the invstery till we subsequently became a tempothe section upon which the requisition for the above-mentioned number of militia had been made. Here we learned from the concurrent testimony of the best informed, the following fact, which, as nothing or the kind has ever been published, we must be content to state on our

own responsibility:
When the requisition on Virginia reached, when the requisition on Arginia reaches, through her Governor, Gen. Madison, who was a brother of President Madison, and who was, at the time, the commandant of that division of the militia whose services were required, he promptly issued his orders, collected his quota, and commenced his march for the scene of action. Scarcely, however, had his force passed from Orange, Culpepper, Madison, and other ad-joining counties, from which it had been princi-pally raised, before the slaves in all that section were seen to be in commotion. A rumor, it ap-peared, the source of which nobody knew, had suddenly spread everywhere among them, that some powerful Foreign Prince, from Africa, we believe they had it, with a sufficient force to accomplish his purpose, had arrived on the coast to give freedom to the slaves of Virginia.—
This rumer soon becoming confirmed news with them, they simultaneously quitted work, and, without manifesting the least disposition to injure the whites, began, in their joyful excitement, to run from plantation to plantation, and the most state of the property of the proper collect in bodies, and prepare to go off to meet their expected deliverers.

The white inhabitants, in the mean time, who, as has ever been the case with the whole South, were sensitively alive to the fear of a slave insurrection, and were now thoroughly slave insurrection, and were now thoroughly alarmed by this movement among the blacks, as harmless as was the shape it had taken, sent off express after express to General Madison, whose force had made a temporary halt in the vicinity of the Potonac, from which it was upon the point of moving to Washington, and begged him to re-turn with his troops to quell the apprehended insurrection of the slaves. This at once cominsurrection of the slaves. This at once com-pletely paralyzed the movements of General Madison. He immediately marched back with the principal part of his force, leaving the rest, we believe, to remain on the spot to await the event, and be in rendiness to return also, if wanted. Finding, however, in a few days, that the forces with which he had returned, wor ficient to over-awe the slaves, though he not again withdraw them from the infected dis-trict, he finally sent orders to the remnant he had left on the Potomac to move on to Washington, as they then did, but reached the place, as before

If the opinions of the military men of the day, in decemng the battle of Bladensburgh to be of an indecisive character, and in considering that small additional force would have enable Americans to have there made a successful stand, were well founded, who need doubt that had the Virginia Brigade, which had thus been recalled and kept back to take care of the slaves, been on the ground in acason, the fortunes of the day had een with us, and the National Capitol saved

To Southern men who talk of disunion, and Northern men who believe that it will ever be seriously attempted by the former, the fact we have just stated should be alike significant and instructive. Let thein ponder upon it.

Church Action against Slavery.

The following Resolutions were adopted recently by the Hillsborough (N. H.) Conference of Congregational Churches:

Congregational Churches:

Whereve, Shaveholding as regulated by the laws of the
Staveholding States is a great moral and political evil—a
great evil to the slaveholder and to the slave, and ought to
be upposed in its extension by appropriate means.

Resolved, That men in relation to their feillow men are
their own; and that they retain their ownership, unless
they forgist it by crime.

Resolved, That when one man takes another into his pos-

s own property, and controls him at his property, and controls him at his rights which the Author of nature of given him.

Resolved, That Slaveholding, established by law, is no exactine than the first set which robs a man of humself, is circle. That those who hold slaves by inheritance, or purchase, have no more merel right to hold them as proposed by oid treat them as pleasure or interest may distate, in they laws to import the natives of Africa and make on their handson.

em their bondmen. Remised. That it is morally right for the slaves to escape Accepted. That it is shortly right for the slaves to recome ty, the nation of consturing or making in capturing them for the purpose of returning them to bendance is one of the same as the first nation is all first nation of capturing them. Resolved, That the law which provides for the capture and return of furniture claves, and requiring men in the Free States to use in their capture and requiring in the same to worst pulpriciple as the providing for the capture and entering the same to daily other free men, and requiring our claves to said in the work.

and in the work.

Resident, That the present Fugitive Slave Law imposes a review on the clarens of the Free States that violates their roles.

Irelations unlike.

Irelations the better to enfor the penalty of the Fu-class than to aid to carry it into execution.
That it is the day of all citizens to use all judi-iestifutional accase for the repect of this oppres-THE EXECUTION OF BLAND.—The seenes

The Execution of Bland.—The scenes and modents connected with and growing out of the hanging of fliram Bland, at Bioomseld, recently, if correctly represented to us, are sufficient to excite in the breast of every one, not entirely bruitsh, feelings of herror and disgust. While the miserable colpit was struggling in life's last throes, one brute, in human form, was heard to exclaim, "good." It is also said that whisky was passed around freely while the victum was still struggling, and the ribald jest, having reference to the occasion, was heard on all sides. But the darkest feature in the picture, one which we would willingly blot out from the history of the transaction, was the presence of a large animber of females, some with babes at their breasts, others with small children at their sides, dispersed about among the crowd, jostled by drunken men, the voluntary listeners to vulgar jest and winesses of a scene, from which the gentle nature of women might be expected to turn with a shudder of horror. But be expected to telish the "show" with as much gustley seemed to relish the "show" with as much gustley seemed to relish the "show" with as much gustley seemed to relish the "show" with as much gustley as the most uncouth biped of the male gender on the "turf." God forgive them, for, persags, they knew not what they did.

Biand begged to be "let off" just fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock. He was taken to the gallows about one hour previous. The interim was principally one hour previous.

without hope, as he said. Calling for a cup of water, he remarked it was the last drink he ever expected to take, as he would soon be in a country where there was no water. He confessed that his former confession was false, that he had deliberately killed Walker. He also said that he and his brother-in-law killed a hoy some years ago, by tying him upon an ox's back in the woods.

He desired to give the signal himself when the rope was to be cut, which was by dropping a handker-chief, but suddenly clutched it with a grip of despair. But the tragedy was soon over.

But the tragedy was soon over. But the tragedy was soon over.

After the execution some ten or a dozen fights ensued by way of afterpiece. One man drew a knife and was only prevented from taking life by the interference of bystanders. So much for the snampte of public executions. (Bloomington (Ind.) Reporter.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Washington, Friday, July 25.
Secretary Corwin returned to this city last evening, and resumed his duties at the Treasury Department this morning.

Loss of Five Lives by the Upsetting of a Boat, Chateaugay River for a sail last night. The night was quite dark, and by a sudden movement the bodies were found this morning. Their ages were from 17 to 180 to 18 to 20.

VIRGINIA .- In the Xth District the "Compromise Democrats" have bolted the nomination of the District Convention of their party (Henry Bedinger,) as the candidate nominated favors a repeal of such of the Compromise as are dissatisfactory to Old Virginia. Richard E. Byrd is the nominee of this new section of the "Democracy." Byrd is perfectly satisfied with the Compromise, and thinks the South have lost nothing, taking into view the interests of the whole country. It is time that the Court House politicians of Virginia should understand "there is a North."

AN ALABAMA QUATTLEBUM .- John Erwin, (a Buchanan Secessionist) who is opposing the Union candidate for Congress (William R. Smith) in the IVth District, declares himself opposed to the compromise-avows his belief in the truth of the doctrine of the right of secession, and announces that for eighteen years he has consistently so stood. He, however, is not in favor of applying that doctrine as a remedy now, but prefers the adoption of a system of non-intercourse as, perhaps, the most effective remedial measure, and to make it the more stringent, advises the holding of a Congress of Merchants of the South, by their voluntary act, and the formation of a plan for the promotion of Southern commerce and industry. The measures he would recom-mend in order to carry out the plan, are an agreement to buy nothing from the North, adopt at once direct trade to other parts of the world, encourage in every practicable way the whole in-dustrial interests of the South, &c., and rigidly dhere to the plan adopted until the Northern section of the confederacy manifests, by unmis takeable signs, a return to a sense of justice to He exhorts the South to concert of action, to harmony, to union, and common purpose, as altogether and indisputably necessary to their safety and prosperity.

THE ARMY.

Promotions and Assignments since July 7. The following Promotions and Assignments in the U. S. Army have been made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 35, of July 7, 1851

of July 7, 1851

1. Pronotions.—Ordnance Department.—Lieut. Col. Henry K. Craig, to be Colonel, July 10, 1851, vice Talcot, dismissed. ... Major Rufus L. Baker, to be Lieutenant Colonel, July 10, 1851, vice Craig, promoted.—Captain Edward Harding, to be Major, July 10, 1851, vice Baker, promoted.—First Lieut Peter V. Hagner, to be Captain, July 10, 1851, vice Harding, promoted.—Second Lieut. George Deshon, to be First Lieutenant, July 10, 1851, vice Hagner, promoted.—Brevet Second Lieut. Stephen V. Benet, to be Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1851, vice Deshon, promoted.

promoted.

Third Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Second Lieut.
Charles S. Winder, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21,
1851, vice Patten, resigned. (Company II.)

II. The Secretary of War directs the assignment of

officers of ordnance to duties and stations as follows: Lieut, Colonel Baker, to be Inspector of Arsenals and Armories, in place of Lieut, Colonel Craig, prodajor Symington, to Watervliet Arsenal, New-

Major Bell, to Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania. Major Harding, to Watertown Arsenal, Massach

apt Huger, to Harper's Ferry Armory, Virginia.

Capt. Ramsay, to Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia. Capt. Thornton, to New-York Arsenal, New-York. Capt. Whitely, to St. Louis Arsenal, Mussouri.

Talcoti, to Augusta Arsenal, Georgia. Morgan, to Eaton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana Hagner te Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania ret Lieut. Wainwright, to Detroit Arsenal, Mich-

First Lieut, Callender, to Kennebec Arsenal, Maine First Lieut, Kingsbury, to Little Rock Arsenal, Ar Ransas.

Resignation.—Second Licut. George Patten, Third
Artiflery, July 21, 1851.

CURA INSURRECTION .- In reference to the outbreak which has produced so much excitement in
the Island of Cuba, we have the following information from a respectable house in Havana to its correspondent in this city. The letter corresponds
with the best accounts we find from other sources,
in attaching little importance to an outbreak which
has, in some quarters, been magnified into a revolution:

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.

has, in some quarters, been fragmentally 17, 1851.

In Fuerto Principe, about sixty young men there committed the foily of going into the country around and proclaiming inpendence. They were immediately chared, and finding that none joined them as they went along, they fied, throwing down their arms in the utmost consternation, and concealed themselves in the mountains. Some of them had been taken, and among them a certain Aguero, said to be one of the leaders. The Governor now receives information from that part of the island constantly, and by the latest accounts everything was perfectly quiet.

(Boston Advertiser.

THE ILL-LOOKING HORSE—A PUN THAT was no JOKE—A Frenchman, near the Canada line, in Vermont, sold a horse to his Yankee neighbor, which he recommended as being a very sound, servicable animal, in spite of his unprepossessing appearance. To every inquiry of the buyer respecting the qualities of the horse, the Frenchman gave a favorable reply—but always commenced his commendation with the deprecultory remark—"He's not look ver good." The Yankee, caring little for the looks of the horse, of which he could judge for himself, without the seller's assistance, and being fully persunded, after mignite examination that the beast was worth the moderate sum asked for him, made the purchase, and took him home. A few days afterward that the had been cheated in the quality of the horse. "Vat is de mattaire?" said the Frenchman. "Matter!" said the Yankee, "matter enoughtle horse can't see!—he is blind as a bat!" "Ah" soft the Frenchman, "Vat I vas tell you! I vas tell you ne vas not fook ver good—be ger. I don't know if he look at all!"

Language.—The Boston Commonwealth

LAUGHABLE. — The Boston Commonwealth says. There was a capital, though somewhat cruel, est in the manner in which General Carpenter, of Providence, was called upon to make his speech at the dimer of the Story Association. This has already set the whole State of Rhode-Island upon a bread laugh. We are quite sure that the amnable President, when regarding significantly General Carpenter, and locking to him for a response, was quite unaware of the indicrous position in which he was placing him, in demanding of him a reply to the following teast:

The State of Rhode-Island—In revolutions and in 1018, always true to law and order.

Now it happens that the law which General Carpenter not long since upheld in Rhode-Island, was the law of the Foundry Legislature, and of the so-called Governor Dorr. The order which he advocated, and in fact to which he belonged, was the "order of march" to Chepatchet.

For the practice of the principles of the Dorr school of law in Rhode-Island, during their troubles in that State, General Carpenter was arrested and put increase. And will may Rhode-Island laugh to behold LAUGHABLE. - The Boston Commonwealth

of law in Rhode-Island, during their troubles in that State. General Carpenter was arrested and put in-prison. And well may Rhode-Island laugh to behold a man of such antecedents rising in Massachusetts to pronounce an harangue on "law and order."

Quite a miniature riot took place in Norwich on Monday night. Some disagreement having taken place between some workmen and the Irishmen living in a house belonging to the New-London and Paimer Railroad Co., an effort was made to tear the house down. The Mayor was present at once, the riot act was read, and the crowd dispersed without doing any more damage than the breaking of a few windows.

cipated, the immense proportion of the tens of thousands who are flocking daily to this prophecy of still better things, being composed of the na-tive-born subjects of the fittle woman whom the British nation so delight to honor. Country cler-tymen may be seen at the head of the whole body their parishioners, eight hundred sun-burn men, women and children, all in their Sunday finery; bodies of several hundred workmen, from large manufactories or other establishments, in ratious parts of the kingdom: children from charity-schools, in ungainly uniforms, walking cenurely two and two; whole families come up on the country for a day's feed in the great renhouse, their plump, comfortable parents, teing their way, arm in arm, through the crowd,

from abroad has been much less than was antied by a complete assortment of rosy, won-

eting children, from little to large, a great Ar-cins-tree, with its blossoms and berries, rooted by from the homestead, and set a walking; coun-ty laborers, wondering at the presented charge. try laborers, wondering at the unwonted objects around them, but thinking them "moighty foin;" bewidered servant-girls, with eyes and mouth wide open, staring at the catoptric light-house antern, mistaking it for the Kohlingov ers; women with babies; lost children in their mothers, and distracted mothers

and representing passages in the Turkish and Persian wars, though interior to the former, are still creditable: all are exhibited by Count Tols-toy, Vice-President of the imperial Academy of Fine Arts, at St. Petersburg.

One of the most remarkable things, in point of

workmanship, to be seen in the building, is a large box of chony, the top and sides of which are ornamented with clusters of fruit, of the natural size, all carved out of precious stones, immense quantities of each having been cut up in search of portions possessing the particular seeds, veins, and other natural peculiarities, which are imitated with such perfect truthfulness that birds would infallibly peck them if they got the chance. Look at these purple grapes, cut out of amethyst; how exquisitely grapes, cut out of amethyst; how exquisitely shaded the rich luscious berries, paler under neath, and seemingly covered with a soft bloom it needs all the reiterated asseverations of the Russian Commissioner who mounts guard over this wonderful result of patience and skill, (said to be especially dear to the Emperor's heart,) to persuade us that all this shading is natural, and that no coloring process whatever has been re-sorted to; these berries of the mountain ash carved out of coral; these plums, formed of one of the rarest and costlest stones, the onyx; these cherries, through whose transparent skin the juice seems starting, and these white and red currants, every seed and vein showing through the transparent pulp, all of red and white corne the transparent pulp, at of red and winte corns-lian; these pears, of agate, whose mottled and sun-browned rind might challenge competition with the finest Bergamot, the ripest Duchess, that ever hung on sunnest espalier. All these fruits, except the grapes, which are whole, are

rendered with scrupulous accuracy. This coffer, the rims and edges of which are richly carved, was prepared at the Emperor's comma present to the Empress, and cost only the triding sum of thirty thousand dollars. Our attention is next attracted by a cabinet of of attention is next attracted by a terrection of workmanship that may compare with that of any similar object in the building. In the panels of the double set of folding doors are large plaques of porcelain, representing various rura scenes; smaller plaques, wreaths of wonderful lightness and delicacy, are inserted between the arger ones, in the framework of the cabinet Small hexagonal pillars support the top, in which the strait, fine veining of this beautiful wood is turned to admirable account by the skill of the veneerer; open scroll-work, with a very little rich gilding, very artistically thrown in, finishe the top, combining most harmoniously with the general effect, and producing an ensemble of remarkable elegance and beauty. The inside of this cabinet is filled with drawers, and shelves

in semi-relief only, and are seemingly imbedded in the wood. The leaves are of jasper, and are fully as wonderful as the fruit—every little vein.

withered spot, or slimy trace of caterpillar, b

Two enormous porcelain vases and a superb table on a richly gilded shalt, from the Imperial China Manufactory of St. Petersburg, are far superior, both in grace of proportion and beauty of coloring, to the ceramic productions of all the rest of Europe, saving only those of Sevres, which seem to realize the Ideal more nearly than which seem to realize the ideal more nearly than has yet been done by any other branch of industry; even the renowned Dresden China exhibited in the building, with the exception of a few porcelain and enamel pictures of great beauty, being dull, heavy and coarse in comparison with these productions of the Northern Barbarian!

lined with green velvet, and is in perfect keep-

ing with the solidity and high finish of its external

Russia exhibits also some samples of inlaid flooring and table-tops, which, for complexity of pattern and perfection of workmanship, distance everything else of the same kind to be found in Look at this surface, composed entirely of minute squares of the same pal colored wood, the grain running in ways, and thus producing the effect of chequered ask, a screll of some beautiful gray being inlaid upon this chequered surface, pro-ducing an admirable appearance of lightness and This other specimen, composed entirely the effect of rich damask linen; one might rea take it for an unbleached table-cloth of magnifi cent design, surrounded by a rich border of purple arabesque. Look now at this table-top, which needs a long examination to enable us to appreciate the treasures of artistic workmanship employed in its construction; the surface composed of small squares of some rich, dark, glossy wood, the grain of which is so contrasted as to produce the effect of elaborate braiding, a magnificent arabesque of brass and yellow mo-ther-of-pearl being again inlaid upon this first complex surface! On examining the wonderful complex surface! On examining the wonderful development of which the simplest subjects are thus to be susceptible; the indefinite possibilities of perfectibility which we now find have been ly fatent all around us, in every sphere, since rently so humble, of wooden floors; one is forcibly impressed with a sense of the Infinity which surrounds us on every hand, and dazzled by the vistas of interminable progression that open be fore the mind from whatever point we direct our gaze; and when, reflecting upon the wonderful achievements of the last few years, the prodigious strides which Science, Art, and Industry magnificent Results by which our eyes are met in every department of the Crystal Palace, we attempt to compute the ascending movement of coming years, geometrically multiplied, as the action of all its forces will be, by the constantlyincreasing tendency, every where visible, to-ward mutual combination and cooperative unity, whereby not only each Part concurs toward the whereby not only each Part concurs toward the perfection and advancement of the Whole, but the momentum of the Whole is brought to bear upon each Part, the most vivid imagination, "biinded with excess of light," recoils from the contemplation of perspectives so vast, so glorious; while on the other hand it would seem, indeed, impossible for the dullest, darkest spirit to examine the wondrous collections of this noble Show, without being conscious of a deeper re-spect for the Universe of which he forms a part, and a more reverent appreciation of the Divinity that underlies all Life.

But to return from our digression. Here is a table of Florentine mosaic, the slab of black marble, surrounded by a wreath of covolvolus flowers, of lapis lazuli, naturally shaded, with leaves of jasper, supported on a pedestal of rock-work and foliage, richly gilded, the whole extremely fine; a large carpet of elaborate needle-work, skins of squirrels being worked into the center of each compartment of the pattern, sur-rounded by wreaths of brilliant flowers, producing a very noble and charming effect and a large collection of electro-plated groups in gold and salver, which, like the magnificent objects in malachite, described in my 'last, are constantly surrounded by admiring crowds, who seem never weary of examining their various beauties. For not only are all these objects of sur-passing richness, but their style is so pecuoriginal, that they have everybody by surprise. Look now at these groups in gold and silver, just alluded to: these cancelabra and center-pieces for the dinner-table; how quaint they are, how full of a rude northern sow quant they are, how tult of a reactive grace energy, contrasting strongly with the softer grace of southern art. This soldier mounting guard, while a wolf glares at him behind a tree; this drummer with his wooden spoon stuck in his hat, beating time for a dancing bear; this peasant girl. filling her pitcher at the fountain, while a wild-cat makes sad havoc in the basket of provisions she has left on a stone; hay-making, harvesting and market scenes, national dances to outlandish fifes and fiddles: wild martial groups, oaks, pines and crags; this hunter in his uncouth garb; this and crags; this hunter in his uncouth garb; this girl sitting on an upturned tub, playing on a man-deline; these elaborate powder-horns with their singular devices; all, even to these gilded creamjugs, in the form of cocks, so belligerant, so vain-glorious that one can almost hear them crow, all

are pervaded by the same energetic life-likeness,

and indicate a state of society widely removed from our own.

These specimens of Russian production, all reveal a fact hitherto unsuspected, viz., the dawn in the frozen North, of a style of art, distinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from the frozen North, of a style of art, distinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose tinct from that of the rest of Europa, whose that there was a specific to the rest of Europa.

lines, curves and combinations, have borrowed little from the ruling schools of France and Italy. There is in all the ornamentation of this new outbirth a singular blending of many influences and various forms of the Crown, the Crescent, and the Cross; reminiscences of icy plains and black Northern forests, blending with shadows from oriental minarets, and lotus-flowers; the energy called forth by Northern storms, speak-ing in the severe simplicity of its lines; the vague dreams of Eastern reverie, in the intri-

and a few sofas, complete the collection.

The Autocracy which holds this vast country in the hollow of its iron hand, is clearly evi-denced by the mingled magnificence and paucity

federation of the World.

To the Editor of The Tribune :

me yesterday; a young Irelander, and a relative of Cardinal Wiseman. Upon asking him the sacraments necessary to salvation,-without the Bishop, no ordained Priest; without the Pope

WILL THERE BE AN EXPLOSION

The more spiritual concerns of this very influ

the master-piece of the Baptists, and had seen pronounced unanswerable.

The second subject—which occupied, indeed, the
greater part of the Assembly during both the weeks
of its sitting—was the Magee College. The late Mrs.
Magee bequeathed £20,000 for the establishment of
a Presbyterian College, and appointed three Trustees to carry out her intentions in this respect, subject to the control of the Assembly. But though
the will was drawn by a Presbyterian barrister, and
though the appropriation of all the other moneys,
to an immense amount, was distinctly enough
specified (including £5,000 a piece to himself and to
each of the Trustees, as well as the medical at-